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"Oral dieting composition comprising conjugated linoleic acid and caffeine"

The present invention relates to a slimming composition
5 for administration by the oral route, comprising a combination of conjugated linoleic acid and caffeine as active ingredient.

Conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) is a mixture of isomers
10 of linoleic acid which are naturally present in milk and dairy products, and in the meat of ruminants. The term CLA includes all the configuration and position isomers of octadecadienoic acid (C18:2), in particular the cis and trans forms of 9,11-, 10,12- and
15 11,13-octadecadienoic acids.

It has been demonstrated that the oral administration
of CLA makes it possible to reduce the fatty mass
(stored fat) in favor of the lean mass (muscles), both
20 in humans and in animals for slaughter. The effective dose is from 1 to 2 g/day.

Two mechanisms are thought to explain this advantageous activity. On the one hand, the CLA modifies the metabolism of the lipids and in particular reduces their storage in the form of fat. On the other hand, CLA increases the energy expenditure in the body (or thermogenesis) and thus promotes the use of reserve fat as source of energy.

30 Caffeine is an alkaloid which is present in numerous plants, in particular in the beans of the coffee tree, the leaves of the tea plant or the nuts of the kola tree. In addition to its psychological and diuretic
35 stimulant activity, caffeine is also known as an agent stimulating thermogenesis and therefore as a slimming agent by the oral route.

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Now, the applicant has discovered quite unexpectedly that the combination of CLA and caffeine, administered by the oral route, makes it possible to stimulate even more these mechanisms for elimination of stored fat
5 which lead to loss of weight. It has been demonstrated that CLA and caffeine act in synergy.

The subject of the present invention is a slimming composition for administration by the oral route,
10 comprising:

- a combination of conjugated linoleic acid and caffeine as active ingredient, and
- an acceptable carrier for administration by the oral route.

15 The invention relates more particularly to a slimming composition for administration by the oral route, comprising:

- a combination of conjugated linoleic acid and caffeine as active ingredient with a conjugated linoleic acid/caffeine mass ratio of between 1 and 15, preferably between 1 and 6, and
- an acceptable carrier for administration by the oral route.

25 The acceptable carrier for administration by the oral route may be any physiologically acceptable liquid, solid or pasty substance, which is inert to a greater or lesser degree and into which said active ingredient
30 is incorporated in order to facilitate the preparation and the oral administration thereof and to determine the consistency, the form and the volume thereof.

This carrier may be in particular a dietary carrier.
35 Thus, said composition may be advantageously provided in the form of soluble coffee, that is to say spray-dried or freeze-dried powdered coffee which is soluble in water and which is obtained exclusively from roast coffee by physical methods using water as sole carrying

agent not obtained from the coffee.

Indeed, the most common source of caffeine is coffee which is generally consumed in the form of a drink. The 5 caffeine content can vary widely according to the type of coffee and the mode of preparation. The table which follows gives nevertheless an approximate order of magnitude for a cup of 237 ml. This table also makes it possible to observe that the caffeine may come from 10 other drinks such as tea or cola-based fizzy drinks, but that their caffeine content is less than that of coffee.

Type of drink	Caffeine content
filtered coffee	179 mg
infusion coffee	135 mg
percolator coffee	118 mg
instant coffee	From 75 mg to 106 mg
tea	30 to 50 mg
cola-type fizzy drink	36 to 50 mg

- 15 Caffeine makes it possible to stimulate thermogenesis, but only at high doses, in particular at doses greater than 600 mg/day. Now, at a high dose, caffeine can cause undesirable effects such as insomnia, irritability, tachycardia or hypertension, or may even be 20 toxic. If CLA is combined with caffeine, then the daily dose required to obtain a slimming effect is reduced or for the same daily dose, the slimming effect of coffee is increased.
- 25 However, CLA exists in the form of an oil which is difficult to disperse in water. If CLA is added to liquid coffee, oil drops form at the surface of the liquid, which is not satisfactory for the consumer. To produce a coffee formulation supplemented with a large 30 quantity of CLA and which then allows perfect dispersion of the CLA in the reconstituted liquid coffee, it is possible to combine CLA with lecithin and colloidal

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silica. These two adjuvants indeed make it possible to prepare CLA in the form of a powder which is perfectly dispersed in an aqueous medium.

- 5 Said composition can therefore be provided in the form of a powder, tablets, gelatin capsules, capsules or sachets of powder.

Said composition advantageously contains lecithin and
10 colloidal silica to allow good dispersion of the CLA in an aqueous medium.

Said composition may also contain other active ingredients which help to limit the level of carbohydrates
15 in the blood, such as a green coffee extract preferably containing from 5 to 10% by weight of caffeine, and/or chromium chloride.

Said composition may be used as a dietary supplement, a
20 dietetic composition or a cosmetic composition, in particular to increase weight loss, in the context of an esthetic treatment designed to improve the figure of a person.

25 Said composition may also be used as a medicament, in particular intended to treat or prevent obesity. The therapeutic objective in the case of obesity is defined in the following manner: the aim is either to allow the subject to lose weight significantly, or to help the
30 subject to retain a weight that is as low as possible.

The effective dose for increasing weight loss is at least 60 mg of caffeine and 300 mg of CLA, twice per day.

Example of formulation (1 sachet):

spray-dried coffee (containing 60 mg of caffeine): 2390 mg
conjugated linoleic acid: 310 mg
lecithin: 30 mg
green coffee extract (containing 5% by weight of
caffeine): 240 mg
chromium chloride (containing 12.5 µg of chromium): 0.064 mg
colloidal silica: 30 mg

Eight volunteers took this formulation by the oral route in an amount of 2 sachets/day for one month,
5 without changing their dietary habits, and each lost on average more than 4 kg.

An additional study was carried out on 24 people with excess weight, to whom the formulations of the
10 following table were administered by the oral route, in an amount of two sachets/day for one month, without changing their dietary habits.

Formulation tested (1 sachet)		Weight loss observed (as % by weight)
Spray-dried coffee (containing 60 mg of caffeine)	2390 mg	-0.6 (N.S.)
Conjugated linoleic acid	310 mg	-1.8 (N.S.)
Spray-dried coffee (containing 60 mg of caffeine)	2390 mg	-4.2 (p < 0.05)
Conjugated linoleic acid	310 mg	
Spray-dried coffee (containing 60 mg of caffeine)	2390 mg	
Conjugated linoleic acid	310 mg	-4.8 (p < 0.01)
Green coffee extract	240 mg	
Chromium chloride (containing 12.5 µg of chromium)	0.064 mg	

- 15 The weight loss observed for coffee alone or CLA alone is not significant. On the other hand, it is significantly increased when the CLA and the caffeine are

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combined in the same formulation.

These results confirm the synergy between caffeine and conjugated linoleic acid on weight loss.